Only a Few More LEFT.

\$6 will buy an allwool Light-weight Suit worth \$10.

\$7.50 will buy a \$12 Suit.

\$10 will buy a Suit worth \$15 to \$18. Only a few of these

Suits left.

5 and 7 West Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX. ANKAKEE

Cincinnati and return, Sept. 6, good to return until 8th. \$2.50
Cincinnati excursions, Sept. 15, 16 and 17,
good to return until Sept. 19, account of
DRUMMERS' DAY AT EXPOSITION.... 2.50 Oskaloosa, Ia, and return, Sept. 3 to Sept. 10,

Sept. 11. points South, in Kentucky, Tennessee, Albama and Georgia, at one-half rates. Shelbyville and return, Sept. 4 to 8, account

Shelbyville and return.

Lafayette and return, Sept. 3 to 7, account Tippecance county fair 2.55 Columbus, O., and return, via Cincinnati 3.60 Tickets will be sold Sept. 10 to 14, account G. A. R. encampment. The advantage of these tickets, going and returning through Cipcinnati, will be seen at a glance, as it will enable parties who choose our line to visit Cincinnati, see the great Exposition, the "Fall of Babylon" and the hundreds of prominent attractions in Cincinnati at no extra cost in reaching Co-

lumbus.
California and return. \$73.85
HERE IS A SPECIAL LOW RATE To the finest country for the farmer, the stock-grower, the merchant, the mechanic or the professional man. Any one seeking a new home will find a fine climate, a fine territory, chaaces plenty and land cheap if they will come to us Sept. 11 or 25 and purchase a round-trip ticket to GREAT FALLS, M. T., for \$36,50; good thirty days for return.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. Depart...... 3:55am 10:53am 3:50pm 6:26pm Arrive...... 10:45am 11:45am 5:07pm 10:50pm CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. CHICAGO DIVISION.

Depart...........7:10am 12:05no'n 5:20pm 11:20pm Arrive......3:25am 10:38am 3:30pm 6:13pm
Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining-chair cars,
and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and
Cincinnati. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

A MEMBER OF THE JAMES GANG.

A Young Girl Eloped in Order to Marry Him. and Seems to Have Made a Bad Bargain.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 4 .- The city was thrown into a flutter of excitement, yesterday afternoon by the report that John Edwards, alias Charles Bronaugh, a reputed horse-thief, and a former member of the Jesse James gang, had abducted his young wife, from whom he had been sepamated for months. It appears that on Sunday night, while the young wife of the outlaw was standing at the gate in front of her mother's house, engaged in conversation with her brother and a lady friend, Edwards came up, grabbed her by the wrists, and commanded her to accompany him. Her brother made an effort to interfere, but was warned at the muzzle of a pistol to make no attempt at rescue. Edwards then rapidly disappeared in the darkness, dragging the frightened girl with him. The alarm was at once given and a posse of officers and citizens started in pursuit, but no trace of the fugitive was discovered. The wife returned yesterday afternoon, to her home. informing her family that she had detained in the suburbs until her husband made good his escape. He gave the alternative of accompanying him in his flight or joining him afterward. She chose the latter, and at the pistol's mouth registered an eath to join him as commanded. They have been married twenty menths. The wife is not yet nineteen years old, and ran away from home to marry Edwards, who cut a wide swath here about two years ago as a wealthy horse-dealer. No one suspected his criminal record. He took her from here to Louisville and thence to Connellsville. Va., always choosing a residence near the border of a piece of woods, so as to make his escape easy in case of detection. One evening while at Connellaville his wife was surprised to see him take to the woods on seeing an approaching buggy containing two men. The men alighted and asked for him, alleging that he was guilty of pension frauds. Failing to discover his place of hiding, they left. Since then he has been a constant fugitive and failed to provide for her support. At last, reduced to absolute need, she returned home about three months ago. She has been ever since without news of her husband, and two weeks ago she instituted divorce proceedings. Detectives passed through here resterday looking for Edwards. He is wanted in Indiana and Illinois for borsestealing, and in Iowa for a more serious crime.

A Drunk Man's Crime. Louisville, Sept. 4.-Sam Scaplan, an exfireman, at noon to-day shot his wife three' times and himself once. It is thought both will die. Scanlan had been on a continuous spree since his brother, a race-course sport, was killed at St. Paul, about a month ago. He was almost wild with liquor when he returned to his home about 11 o'clock to-day. As soon as he saw his wife he rushed into the house, seized her, and without a word of warning, shot her. She broke away and ran. Scanlan fired again, shattering her right arm, and, as she tried to clamber over a fence, shot her a third time, bringing her to the ground. He then placed the pistol just below his jaw and fired, tearing a hole through his mouth and throat and embedding the bail in his brain. Both were taken up unconscious. Scanlan was taken to the City Hospital and his wife was left at their home. She is shot twice in the body

and once in the arm. The Catholic Central Verein. CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 4 .- The Catholic Verein continued its sessions to-day. The books and accounts of the officers were declared to be in proper form. There are now 424 local societies in the Central Verein from twenty-six States. New York has seventy-eight of these, Ohio, fifty-seven; Wisconsin, fifty-four; Illinois. forty-two. Twenty-three new societies were added to the Central Verein last year. The total membership is about 39,000 and the reserve fund is \$690.515. A meeting in Music Hall tonight was addressed by Dr. Lieber, of the Prus-

sian Reichstag, and others. Penalty for Dealing with Harper.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4 .- Judge Sage, of the the Farmers and Mechanics' bank of Fairmount, Ind., which had deposited a note for \$10,000 in the Fidelity National Bank and been given eredit for \$10,000 and had drawn against it to the sun of about \$1,000 before the Fidelity passed into the receiver's hands, that it cannot now take its note from the receiver by paying the sum checked out, but must, pay the note and take its place among the creditors and get whatever dividend may be declared. WHEN INDICATIONS.

WEDNESDAY-Fair weather; cooler.

These are all. Count them on your fingers You will have

In which to take advantage of the great cutprice sale. Remember it runs to the whole apparrel of man.

Light-weight Clothes, Thin Underwear,

Fancy Shirts,

The immense crowds that have taken advantage of this great sale testify to the service which THE WHEN has rendered its friends. We would continue it, but we must MAKE ROOM FOR FALL GOODS, Which will always be one price below all

THE RETALLATION MATTER.

The Interference of Salisbury Likely to Cause a Rupture in the Canadian Cabinet.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 4.- The first meeting of the Cabinet since President Cleveland laid his celebrated retaliatory message before Congress was held yesterday afternoon. The British government cabled to Sir John McDonald requesting him to furnish a full text of the extent and character of the commercial relations which had existed between the United States and Canada since the confederation of the British North American provinces; also, a clear statement of remonstrances which had made by the United States against Canada for alleged irregularities in according to United States citizens their rights conceded by the treaty, as well as a full explanation as to the probable effect on the Dominion if the measures of proposed retaliation were carried out. This information was laid before the Cabinet yesterday. On the most re-liable authority it is learned that in requesting this information Salisbury enjoined the Domina ion government to exercise the utmost caution in every movement, just now, when an irregular step might strengthen the feeling of hostility which has been raised toward the Dominion. Lord Salisbury has spoken pretty plainly to Sir John, and the attitude he has assumed was not very cordially received by the members of the government. The members of the Cabinet were by no means a unit in indorsing the remedies which Sir John proposed. It is stated that a serious rupture in the Cabinet is not improbable

over the interference of the home government. NEW YORK, Sept. 4 .- A London special to the Times says: "The Standard's bellicose leader, beginning with the pompous announcement that Canada, should necessity unfortunately arise, has behind her the guns of English iron-clads, has produced over London one prolonged guffaw. I have seen nobody in town who ques not regard it as absolute nonsense. It is a matter of fact that Canada has been notified to shut up and give in. There are two theories affoat in newspaper circles. One is that the Standard's leader is a cannonade with blank cartridges to cover the retreat of Canada; the other is that it is a scheme to 'bear' American railway securities. But the idea that England will stir a finger to back the Dominion is utter folly."

A GIANT WHO WAS MODEST.

David Henry Dodd, Seven Feet Three Inches Tall, Dies in Retirement.

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—David Henry Dodd is dead at Berlin, N. Y. He was called an eightfoot giant, and his actual height was seven feet and three inches. That made him valuable for show purposes had he consented to become an exhibit in the museums; but he could not bring himself to that, although he was a farm laborer and might have multiplied his income by changing rural labor for public idleness. About two years ago he bired himself out to Barnum, but a week of experience with the circus as the new Goliath was all he could stand. He couldn't bear to be gazed at and commented on, and not afterward did he quit his mountain home. "We would gladly have kept him." says Theodore Hamilton, one of Barnum's managers, "but

he really was so nervous when looked at that I

guess he'd have died of St. Vitus's dance if he

hadn't quit." There has not, in many years, been a better opening for a giant than now, so the show men say. Any man who measures seven feet and a half can almost fix his own price. That stature has never been exceeded so far as modern authentic history tells, except by Chang, the Chinaman, whom Baruum exhibited for several years. He lacked only three inches of being eight feet. Chang was an educated Mandarin o refined tastes, and after accumulating \$50,000. enough to make him a Vanderbilt in China, he retired to his native land. No offers have since tempted him to become an exhibit again, and he used to declare that only a desire to journey in all civilized lands induced him to make his tour. which lasted six years. Peter Feketi, the Hungarian giant whose death was reported last week, was to come to America next winter. He was seven feet four and very heavy. The American giants of recent times, Captain Bates. Captain Goshen and Anna Swan, were all less than that in stature, and they are all dead of consumption, the common destroyer of such overgrown persons. There is not at present in the show business in this country, according to the manages of the largest museum in New York, a giant exceeding seven feet, counting out his hair and bootheels. So the deceased David Henry Dodd was a man who wouldn't improve his good opportunity.

An Offense That May Prove Very Costly. CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 4.-When the steam barge Messenger, of Au Sable, Mich., touched at this port, Sunday, complaint was made by local engineers that the chief engineer of the boat was unlicensed. Yesterday Deputy United States Marshal Eberman went to the vessel with a writ from court to arrest the captain. He did not return, and to-day search was made for him, but without success. Just as Deputy United States Marshal Wyman was about to telegraph to Au Sable directing the arrest of the captain of the Messenger, word was received from Eberman, at Detroit, stating that he had been seized and made a captive by the officers of the boat when he went to serve the writ in this The dispatch also states that he was beaten and ill-used by the crew. The penalty for the original offense, that of carrying an unlicensed engineer, is \$100 fine against the captain of the boat and \$100 against the engineer. The penalty for the aggravated case of seizing a United States marshal is \$10,000 fine and ten years' imprisonment. The boat will touch here again on Friday. The captain and other offenders are to be arrested at once and held to answer.

National Chess Congress.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4 .- The National Chess Congress was well attended here on this, the opening day. The forenoon was given to organization, which was made with the following officers: President, W. C. Cochran, Cincinnati; vice-presidents, E. S. Rowse, Missouri; Charles A. Gilberg, New York; E. H. Underhill. New York; R. B. Keys, New Jersey; E. S. Humphreys, Massachusetts: secretary and treasurer, Charles F. Nordhoff, Cincinnati. The Chales Moeble, Minnesota; Max Judd, Missouri; J. M. Tomlinson, Indiana; James F. Burns, Ohio; J. M. Hanbam, New York; J. W. Showal-

ter, Kentucky. Results of the afternoon and evening matches were: Moehle beat Hanham; Burns beat Tomlinson: Showalter drew with Judd; Hanham best Tomlinson, and Judd best Burns. The sessions are held at the rooms of the Cincinnati Literary Club.

OVATIONS FROM THE PEOPLE

On His Homeward Trip Gen. Harrison Is Greeted by Throngs of His Admirers.

In Ohio and Again In Indiana, at Each Stop, He Receives the Warmest Evidence of Regards and Assurances of Support.

Citizens of Fort Wayne Greet Him with an Enthusiastic Demonstration,

At Home His Friends and Neighbors Turn Out by Thousands to Give Him Welcome and Escort Him to His Residence.

ALONG THE ROUTE.

The Enthusiastic Good Will of the People Expressed at Every Town and City. Yesterday was the one fixed for the return of General Harrison to his home, and it was a bright, beautiful day for a home-coming. About 10 o'clock in the morning General Harrison quietly drove down to the station in Toledo, but he found 200 or 300 citizens there to bid him good-bye. Quite a little while was spent in handshaking and it was twenty minutes behind schedule time when the regular train, bearing the party, started on its journey. A chaircar had been apart for the party which consisted of General and Mrs. Harrison, Judge William A. Woods, wife and daughter, L. D. Miller, representatives of the Associated and United Press, and of the Indianapolis Journal and Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette. They were joined at the depot by a delegation of the citizens of Fort Wayne, headed by Lieutenantgovernor Robertson, Judge Morris and Mr. Wall, superintendent of the P., Ft. W. & C. railroad, and president of the Fort Wayne Harrison and Morton Railroad Club. They had gone to Toledo to inform the General of the arrangements which had been made for his reception at that place. They were cordially received by the General and took seats in the

The first stop was at a little town in Ohio bearing the name of White House. About two hundred of the villagers had gathered to greet the General, and he went out for a moment to shake hands with them. As the train moved away a gentleman handed him an envelope containing a note, which read as follows:

"To General Harrison, Greeting: "You are now at White House, O. May you soon become the occupant of the White House at Washington, D. C."

This was signed by a dozen or more names. While the General was quietly enjoying his dinner in the dining car, the train arrived at Liberty, O. Fully 500 people were waiting for him, and the General good humoredly laid down his napkin and went out to see them. Several handsome bouquets were handed in, one of them bearing a card inscribed "Miss Jennie Harrison." Town after town was passed, the same scene occurring in each. At Antwerp twenty or more liberty poles were seen, each bearing a Harrison and Morton streamer.

Fort Wayne was reached on time, and the firing of cannon greeted the coming of the train. A dense mass of people awaited it, and they testified their loyalty to the party of protection and its chosen leader by enthusiastic cheers. The bands struck up the familiar strains of "Marching through Georgia." The General and some others of the party were taken in carriages to a grove a short distance away, where a platform had been erected and decorated. The carriages were followed by a long procession, one feature of which was several hundred little school children, each waving a flag and carrying a

bouquet of flowers. When the procession reached the grove it found several thousand people there. So dense was the crowd around the platform that there was great danger of some one being crushed in the jam. When the General had taken the place assigned him, the school children passed in review, each one throwing to him her bouquet. When the review was ended the General stood

about knee deep in flowers. Mr. Wall, superintendent of the Pittsburg, Chicago & Fort Wayne railroad, stepped forward and introduced the General by a brief remark, when the General responded as follows: "My Friends-I desire to thank you for this cordial demonstration. I thank you not so much for myself as for the party to which most of us have given the consent of our minds. I am glad to know that the people are moved to a thoughtful consideration of those questions which are this year presented for their determination. Under a popular government like ours it is of the first importance that every man who votes should have some reason for his vote; that every man who attaches bimself to this or that political party should intelligently understand both the creed and the purposes of the party to which he belongs. I think it is universally conceded by Democrats as well as by Republicans that the questions involved in this campaign do have a very direct bearing upon the national prosperity, and upon the prosperity and welfare of the individual citizen. I think it is conceded that the result of this election will affect beneficently or injuriously our great manufacturing interests, and will affect for weal or for woe the workingmen and work ing women who fill these busy hives of industry. [Applause]. This much is conceded. I do not intend to-day to argue the question in any detail. I want to call your attention to a few general facts and principles, and the first onethe one I never tire of mentioning; the one l deem so important that I do not shun the charge that I am repeating myself-is this, that the condition of the wage-workers of America is better than that of wage-workers of any other country in the world. [Applause.] Now, if that be true, it is important that you should each find out why it is so; that each one of you should determine for himself what effect a protective tariff has had and is likely to have upon his wages and his prosperity. Does it need to be demonstrated that if we reduce our tariff to a revenue level, if we abolish from it every consideration of protection, more goods will come in from abroad than come in now! And what is the necessary effect? It is the transfer to foreign shops of work that you need here: it is to diminish American production and increase English production. That is to be the effect of it. It is not worth while to stand upon nice definitions as to free trade. Some think it enough to say that they are not free-traders because they are not in favor of abolishing all customs duties. Let me remind such that the free-trade countries of Europe, recognized to be such, have not abolished all customs duties. A better distinction is this: The free-trader believes in levying customs duties without any regard to the effect of those duties upon the wages of our working people, or upon the production of our own shops. This, then, is the issue. Take it to your homes. There are many confusing and contradictory statements made in the public press and by public speakers. Ask any of those who assail our protective system, whether they do not believe that if their policy is adopted, a larger amount of foreign-made goods will come into this country. It is their purpose to increase importation in order to cheapen prices. I think I may safely ask you to consider the question whether this cheapening of prices, which they seem to regard as the highest attainment of statesmanship, is consistent with the rate of wages that our working people enjoy now; whether foreign competition without favoring duties-a reduction of American wages to the standard of the wages paid abroad. [Applause.] Do you believe for one moment that two factories mak-

'That's the thing.' Here in this city of Fort Wayne, so important and so prosperous, we have a fine illustration of the accruing advantages of a large factory and shop population. It has made your city prosperous as well as populous, and it has made these outlying Allen county farms vastly more valuable than they otherwise would have been. These interests harmonize. But I only want to ask you to think upon these questions; settle them in your own minds, for it is agreed by all that, as they shall be settled one way or the other, your interests and those of your families and of this community, and of every other like community in this country, are to be affected, favorably or unfavorably. May I not appeal to you to review these questions, to throw off the shackles of preconceived potions and of party preindices. ceived notions and of party prejudices, and consider them anew in the light of all the information that is accessible to you? If you shall do that, I do not doubt that the working people of this country will this November forever settle the question that American customs duties shall by intention, by forethought, have regard to the wages of our working people. [Applause.]

"And now, if you will pardon further speech.
I shall be glad to avail myself of the arrangements which the committee have provided to

greet personally any of you who may desire to greet me." [Prolonged applause and cheers.] Mrs. Harrison and the other ladies had, in the meantime, been taken to the residence of Mrs. Jesse L. Williams, where they were regaled with an elegant lunch, after which a reception was given the ladies, assisted by Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Robertson, wife of the Lieutenantgovernor, and others. At 3:30 the party returned to the train, amid the cheering of the crowd, which still lingered. The General was somewhat tired, for he had shaken hauds with

several thousand people. Promptly at a quarter before 4 the train, consisting of a single charry car and a baggage car attached, pulled out from the depot. The engine was in charge of Isaac Myers, but Miss Gracie White, daughter of Congressman White, was in the engine, and was given the honor of starting the train in motion, and she was greeted with cheers as the bell tapped and she pulled the throttle that started the train on a wild run to Huntington. The train was in charge of N. P. Denison, train-dispatcher. The General stood on the rear platform, and the cheers of the growd followed him until the train was hidden from view by a curve in the road. The delay at Fort Wayne had occasioned the missing of the regular train, and as it was fixed that the General should be in Indianapolis early in the evening, and as several stops were to be made, it called for some as tall railroad running as is seen on any road. The track was in splendid condition and the train well commanded. It flew along like a flash of lightning, but somehow or other the news of its coming had gone before it, and at every farm-house the people out waving flags and shouting greetings. The first stop was made at Huntington, and around the depot were closely packed not less than two thousand people. At no place had the greetings been more enthusiastic than at this point. In response to repeated demands, the

General, who was on the rear platform, made a short speech. He said: "My Friends-Our stop here is altogether too brief for me to attempt to speak; yet I cannot refrain from expressing to you, my friends of Huntington county, my sincere and grateful appreciation for the evidence of your kindness in welcoming me so cordially to my home after a brief absence. I have not traveled very far this time, but I have seen nothing either on this visit, or any more extended visit that I have heretofore made, to win away my interests and affection from the great State of Indiana. [Great applause]. It is great in the capabilities, both of its soil and its citizenship [applause]; great in its achievements during the war. When our country was imperiled no State more nobly or eagnificently responded to the demands which were made by the general government for men to fight and to die for the flag, [Applause]. I am glad to greet in this audience to-day my comrades of the war, and all who have gathered bere. I beg to thank you again for your kind-

While the General was yet speaking the signal was given for the train to move, and then a rush began to shake his band, and it looked for awhile as if he would be dragged from the train by his enthusiastic admirers. It took but a moment to put the train at its full speed, and it was rushing along over bridges and past villages. At Wabash there had been some confusion as

to the hour when the train was to arrive, and but a small crowd had gathered, but with them the General shook hands and exchanged greetings for a few moments, when the train was off for Peru, the run being made in twenty minutes. Here was an enthusiastic crowd of fully one thousand. They would not be content with hand-shaking, but wanted to hear the voice of him they had chosen for a leader, and again the General responded in a nest and happy speech, saying:

"My Friends-I am very much obliged to yo for that kindness of feeling which your garnering here to-day evinces. I have had a brief visit for rest, and I am come back to my home with very kind feelings toward my friends in Indiana, who have, not only during this important campaign, but always, when I have appealed to them, treated me with the utmost consideration. I have not time to-day to discuss the issues of this campaign. They are extremely important, and they will have a dibearing upon the prosperity our country. I can only ask you to think of them, and not to mistake the issue. It is very plain. It is the question of whether our tariff laws shall be a protection to American workingmen and a protection to American manufacturing establishments. Those who advocate tariff for revenue only do not take any thought of our wage-workers, but let their interests take care of themselves. On the other hand the Republican party believes that high regard should be paid to the question what the effect will be upon wages and upon the protection of our American shops. Those who believe the doctrine agree with us; and those who assail it, and say it is unconstitutional, as has recently been said by a distinguished citizen, would destroy our protective system if they could. We must believe so, because we must impute to them sincerity in what they say. I believe this campaign will settle for many years to come the question of whether egislation shall be intelligently directed in favor of the doctrine that we will, so far as may be, see that our farmers may find home consumers for their home product, and that these populous manufactuaing centers may give a larger value to the farms that he about them. You have these questions to settle. They affect your interests as citizens. I am sure that everything that regards them, as well as everything that regards the candidate may be safely left in the kind bands of these intelligent citizens of Indians and of the United States." [Great cheer-

At this point the train was turned over to the L. E. & W. officials, conductor H. L. Forbes, and engineer Henry Griffin. They had so fixed the schedule as to put the party into Indianapolis at 8 o'clock, and, as soon as another engine could be hitched on, the train was away once more, but while the men were thronging around the General at the rear end of the car, the ladies were as eager to greet Mrs. Harrison, who sat by an open window and shook hands with them. While quite a number were thus around her. she noticed a beautiful little child dressed in the party colors, and asked that it might be lifted up to her, which was done.

Kokomo asked for a few moments of the time that was now growing short, and as the train slowly ran through the streets many hearty cheers were given. In front of the court-house an immense throng was gathered. To it the train pulled, and once more the General was called upon for a speech. The streets were brilliantly illuminated by displays of natural gas, and a two-minutes' speech was made to more than 3,000 people. He said:

apontaneous evidence of your friendliness. That so many of you should have gathered here this evening to greet us on our return home after a brief absence from the State is very gratifying ing the same product can be maintained in competition when one pays 33 per cent. more to its working men than the other? Is it not certain that wages must be equalized in those competing to me. Kokomo has been for many years a very prosperous place. It has been the happy home of a very intelligent and very thrifty people. You are now, however, restablishments or the one paying the higher wages must shut down? [Applause, and cries, greater than the most sanguine among you could

have anticipated three years ago. The large increase in the number and business of your manufacturing establishments, the coming here from other parts of the country of enterprising men with their capital, to set up manufacturing plants, has excited your interest, and has promoted your development. There is not a resident of Kokomo, there is not a resident of Howard county, who does not rejoice in this great prosperity. I am sure there is not a man or woman in this city who does not realize that this new condition of things gives to your boys, who are growing up, new avenues of useful thrift. It opens to those who might otherwise have pursued common labor, access to skilled trades and higher compensation. There is not a merchant in Kokomo who does not appreciate the added trade which comes to his store. There is not a farmer in Howard county who has not realized the benefits of a home market for his crops [applause and cries of 'Good'], and especially for those perishable products of the farm which do not bear distant transportation. Now I submit to your consideration, in the light of these new facts, whether you have not a very deep interest in the protection of our do mestic industries and the maintenance the American standard of wages. There can be no mistaking the issue this year. In previous campaigns it has been observed by evasive platform declarations. It is now so clear that all men can understand it. I would leave this thought with you: Will the prosperity that is now realized by you, and that greater prosperity which you anticipate, be better advanced by the continuance of the protective policy or by its destruction?"

Again the conductor had to cut it short, which he did by causing a sharp ringing of the bell, and once more the cheers of the crowd followed the train as it rolled away in the dis-

At Noblesville the train was met by one from Indianapolis bearing the Columbia Ciub, which had come to meet it and escort it to Indianapolis. Here all other displays, except that at Fort Wayne, were eclipsed Natural-gas arches had been erected and everything made ready for royal welcome, but the train had one more stop to make before it reached that point, and that was at Tipton Junction, where about three hundred people had gathered. The General here said:

"My Friends-There is no time this evening for me to say more than that I thank you very sincerely for this cordial evidence of your kindly feeling. I will not have time to discuss any public questions. You will consider them for yourselves, and can have ready access to all necessary information."

While the General was shaking hands with them one gentleman stepped up to him and said so all could hear him, "General, I am a Demograt, have always been one, and never voted any other ticket, but I intend to vote for you." At the same time another stepped to the window where Mrs. Harrison was sitting and said that he had been a Democrat all his life, but was for Harrison this time.

At Noblesville the crowd could only be estimated by thousands, and they were filled with enthusiasm as never was a Hamilton county crowd filled before. They shouted themselves hoarse as the General appeared. They asked for a speech, and he said:

"My Friends-You are very kind, and I am grateful for this manifestation of your kindness. cannot speak to you at any length to-night. You are in the 'gas belt' of Indiana. The result of the discovery of this new fuel has been the rapid development of your towns. You have shown your enterprise by hospitably opening the way for the coming of new industrial enterprises. You have felt it worth while not only to invite them, out to offer pecuniary inducements for them to come. If it has been worth while to do so much in the hope of developing your town and to add value to your farms by making a home market for your farm product, is it not also worth your while so to vote this fall as to save and enlarge these new industrial enterprises? [Applause.] Let me acknowledge a new debt of gratitude to my friends of Hamilton county, who have often before made me their debtor, and bid you good-

He was now nearing his home. Only twenty more miles intervened, and while that distance was being traversed many of the members of the Columbia Club came into the car to pay him their respects.

A ROYAL WELCOME HOME.

General Harrison Is Greeted by a Great

Throng of People.

The reception tendered General Harrison on

his return home last night demonstrated the warmth of regard in which he is held by his neighbors. There was a spontaneous uprising of the people to greet him, and what was intended as a cordial reception developed into an ovation. Unsolicited in any way, not less than 15,000 people came out of their homes, and assisted in welcoming home the distinguished Indianian whom they so much delight to honor. There was no attempt at display, but the greeting the General received was one of those that came from the heart, and of a kind but few men are so fortunate to receive. It was not known until Sunday when the General would return, and as to the exact time of his arrival but little was known til Monday. As his vacation of a quiet nature it was not his desire that there should be any demonstration upon his arrival at home, and, therefore, the central committee took no steps toward giving him a reception. However, the Veterans' Regiment, the Railroad Men's Club, and the Columbia Club, at meetings held Monday evening, decided to meet him at the depot and act as an escort to his home. The arrangements were perfected by the officers of those organizations alone, and a call for the members of the three was not issued until yesterday morning.

The Columbia Club decided to meet the special train on which General Harrison and his party would come at Noblesville, and chartered two special cars for that purpose. One hundred members, wearing white bats, white vests, and carrying cames, headed by a drum corps of twenty-five members left for that place last evening at 6:30 o'clock. hundred people were at the depot to see them depart, and highly commended them upon their splendid appearance. The train bear ing General Harrison and party was scheduled to arrive at 7:30 o'clock, and an hour before that time the members of the Veteran Regiment and the Railroad Men's Club, who were to assist in the reception, began to assemble at their rendezyous, in front of Pfafflin's Hall. The short notice given the members of each club was sufficient to bring them out, and by 7 o'clock the square on Pennsylvania street, from Market to Ohio, was packed with the veterans and railroad men. Shortly after 7 o'clock they marched to the depot and formed on Illinois street. The men. four abreast, extended from Washington street to the depot. The veterans had an advance guard of seventy-five men on horseback, consisting of men who, during the war, had belonged to cavalry regiments. Long before, and while the clubs were forming on Illinois street, the people began to gather in and around the Union Depot. Men came with their whole families, and evinced as much of a desire to see General Harrison as though he was a non-resident in Indianapolis. There was perhaps half as many women as men, and they were equally as enthusiastic as their husbands. By 7:30 o'clock. the time the train was announced to arrive, there were several thousand in and around the depot, filling up every available bit of space in the extensive sheds. Many, to get a better view, climbed upon the inside iron work of the My Friends-I very much appreciate this | sheds, and from their elevated positions hurrabed

and waved flags. The train was late, and at 7:30 o'clock the train-dispatcher wrote in big letters on the black board that General Harrison special ing address inviting the delegates to partake of the hospitalities of his club. President Metztime of waiting did not hang heavy upon the throng. It only afforded an opportunity for more people to attempt to push

into the depot and for those present to enjoy s sort of a Republican love feast. There was singing of national airs, burrahing for Harrison and Morton, and declaring in chorus that they were all right. A colored man who could not hold his enthusiasm mounted a box and entertained those about him by giving some reasons why he was not a Democrat. The time of waiting thus swiftly passed away, and it was 8 o'clock before the people realized it. They then began to look for the train, and they did not have long to wait until a locomotive bell was heard a square away from the east end of the depot. They knew that no other trains were due at that hour, and with a hurrah there was a rush for that end of the depot. As the locomotive pulled slowly into the depot the letters "L. E. & W." were seen upon it, and the throng then sent up a cheer that seemed to raise the roof of the depot. When the train was inside the sheds General Harrison was recognized through the car window, and the cheering was renewed with increased force. Everybody pushed toward his car, and it required the effort of a dozen policemen to keep the track clear. The train slowly pulled through the entire depot and stopped at the extreme west end. Before the train stopped General Harrison's car was surrounded by a demonstrative crowd, and it was with much difficulty that the police could clear the platform so that the General and his party, and the Columbia Club, could alight. While the Columbia Club was forming in open file on the platform, Mrs. Harrison and others of the party left the car and went home the depot. When the train was inside the sheds others of the party left the car and went home by private conveyances. General Harrison's appearance on the platform was greeted with another demonstration, and as he walked between the open file of the club, with General Foster, Daniel M. Ransdell and W. N. Harding to the carriage that had been provided for him, the enthusiasm of the crowd was simply unbounded.

The procession was formed with the When Band in advance, following which was the mounted guard of seventy, then the carriage, drawn by four black horses, containing General Harrison and the reception committee, and after that came the Columbia Club. The Veterans' Regiment and the Railroad Men's Club formed in open file, and the General's carriage with the escort guard, as formed, passed between two solid walls of people from the depot to Washington street. The soldiers and railroad men uncovered their heads as the General passed and joined with the crowds of people in the rear in one continual cheer. To add to the beauty of the scene the members of the Columbia Club all carried torches of red light. General Harrison stood up in the carriage all the way along the street and bowed to those who were honoring him. As soon as the carriage and escort had passed through, the soldiers and railroad men formed into fours and joined in the parade. There were about seven hundred railroad men in line, and the majority of them carried lanterns. The veterans were out one thousand strong. The uniform hat of the company was worn, and each man carried a flag. The procession, when it began to march, was eix squares long, and contained nearly three thousand men. The crowd along Washington and Pennsylvania streets was not so dense as it was on Illinois; but there were many thousands of people out. Many of the business houses along the two streets were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and quite a number of merchante assisted in making the scene beautiful by burning colored lights. There was a large crowd in front of the New Denison House, which was very demonstrative as the General passed.

The procession marched direct to General Harrison's home by way of Pennsylvania street, Fort Wayne avenue and Delaware street. The residents along the three streets were all out to welcome him, and greeted him with cheers and the waving of flags as he passed. The people living in his own neighborhood had decorated their houses, and many yards were illuminated with Chinese lanterns.

It was just 9 o'clock when the head of the procession reached Mr. Harrison's residence. There were several hundred of his neighbors there to meet him, and as he passed up the walk to the house, he halted to shake hands with some of them. While the clubs were coming up and massing in the yard and street in front of the house some one proposed three cheers for General Harmson. They were given with a vim, and then three more were given for Mrs. Harrison. "We wan't to see how she looks since she got back," called out some one, and in response to calls Mrs. Harrison appeared on the doorstep by the side of the General and was cheered.

As soon as those in the procession were as near to the house as they could get, W. N. Harding announced that General Harrison would say a few words in response to the reception that had been given bim. Standing in the door, the General then said:

"My Friends-Two weeks ago to-day I left Incanapolis quietly for a brief season of rest. We met in Ohio very considerate and hospitable friends, who allowed nothing to be lacking to the enjoyment and comfort of our brief vacation. But notwithstanding all the attractions of that island home in Lake Erie, we see to-night very happy to be again at home. The enthusiastic welcome you have extended to us has added grace and joy. I think I may conclude that nothing has happened since I have been gone that has disturbed your confidence or diminised your respect. Great applause and cries of 'No, no.' At the outset of this campaign I said I would confidently commit all that was personal to myself to the keeping of the intelligent and fairminded citizens eof Indiana. [Applaus.] We will go on our way in this campaign upon that high and dignified plane upon which it has been pitched, so far as it lay in our power, commending the principles of our party to the intelligent interest of our fellow-citizens, and trusting to truth and right for the victory. Applauses. | Most gratefully I acknowledge the affectionate interest which has been shown to-night by my old comrades of the war. [Applause.] I am glad to know that in this veteran organization there are many who have heretofore differed with me in political opinion, but who are drawn in this campaign, by a sense of our common interests, to east in their influence with us. I desire also to thank the Railroad Club for their kind greetings. There been a special in their friendly organization, and I am grateful, also, to the members of the Columbia Club for their part in this demonstration. Now, with an overwhelming sense of inability to respond fittingly to your cordiality and kindness, I can only thank you once more and bid you good night." [Applause.]

When he had concluded they again gave three cheers for him. Quite a number of friends crowded forwarded to pay their respects and congratulate the General and Mrs. Harrison on the evident beneficial results of their brief rest. This closed the demonstration.

Kind of Men Employed.

It required not only the presence of policemen, but their actual interference to restrain postoffice employes from offering insulting remarks to those in the procession escorting General Harrison last evening. They left their work inside, it is said, and got out to the curbstone in front of the building to hurl indecent epithets at those marching.

General Sheridan's Memoirs. NEW YORK, Sept. 4 -The preface to General Sheridan's memoirs has been made public, and

"When, yielding to the solicitations of my friends, I finally decided to write these memoirs. the greatest difficulty which confronted me was that of recounting my share in the many notable events of the last three decades, in which I played a part, without entering too fully into the history of these years, and at the same time without giving to my own acts an unmerited prominence. To what extent I have overcome the difficulty I must leave the reader to judge. In offering this record, penned by my own hand, of the events of my life, and of my participation in our great-struggle for national existence, human liberty and political equality, make no pretension to literary merit; the importance of the subject-matter of my narrative is my only claim on the reader's attention. "Respectfully dedicating this work to my comrades in arms during the war of the rebellion, leave it as a heritage to my children and as a

source of information for the future historian. "Nonquitt, Mass., Aug. 2, 1888."

Telephone Exchange Association.

New York, Sept. 4 .- The first convention of the National Telephone Exchange Association this city was begun this afternoon at al Brunswick. There are thirty-six s in the association, twenty-nine honembers, and five active in-dividend members of the association. Delegates were present from this city, Brooklyn, the District of Columbia St. Louis, Denver, Lowell, Kansas City, Louisville, Providence, Chicago, Boston and Bridgeport, Conn. President Metzger, of Pittsburg, called the body to order, and H. G. Davis, of the Electric Club, of this city, made the open-